GEN/NAR/64/CONF.1/10
6 January 1964

UNITED NATIONS CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON NARCOTICS
PROBLEMS IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
Tokyo, 3 - 12 February 1964

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN NARCOTICS CONTROL

GE.64-386

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN NARCOTICS CONTROL

		Page
I.	Principles of technical assistance co-operation	1-2
	(a) The scope of the Technical Assistance Programme	3
	(b) Beginnings of Technical Assistance in Narcotics Control	3
	(c) Establishment of a Continuing Programme Under General Assembly Resolution 1395 (XIV)	3
II.	Technical Assistance in narcotics control: past and present	4
	(a) Asia and the Far East	4-5
	(b) Latin America	5
	(c) Near and Middle East	5-6
	(d) Africa	7
	(e) Fellowships	7
	(f) Experts	7-8
	(g) Library of films	8
III.	Technical Assistance in Narcotics Control in Africa	8
	(a) Forms of Assistance Available	8-9
	(b) Conditions and Procedures	9
	(c) Subjects on which technical assistance may be requested	9-10

ANNEXES

I. General Assembly Resolution 1395 (XIV). Technical Assistance in narcotics control

II. 1931 and 1936 Conventions on Narcotic Drugs

III. Bibliography

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN NARCOTICS CONTROL

I. Principles of technical assistance co-operation

1. In order to make fuller use of their human and material resources, the developing countries need not only money and machines for economic and social betterment but also the proper know-how for using the available tools as well as knowledge essential for devising and administering effective development policies. The member states of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies have set up for that purpose a system of technical assistance co-operation which has been aptly described as a multinational fund of skills. The United Nations, seven specialized agencies (International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, World Health Organization, International Telecommunications Union, World Meteorological Organization) and recently also the Universal Postal Union and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), furnish technical assistance to countries requesting it, and more particularly to the newly independent and developing countries. Funds for that purpose are paid out of the regular budgets of the organizations (within the regular programmes) or are provided by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), the money for which is provided by voluntary contributions of governments in cash or services.

2. The EPTA activities are co-ordinated on the international level through body known as the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), in which all the participating organizations are represented. Working closely with the expanded programme is the United Nations Special Fund, which helps mainly by pre-investment surveys and by training manpower to lay the groundwork necessary to make capital investment feasible or more effective.

3. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Finance Corporation, while co-operating in the programme, are not titular members of TAB, as any assistance they provide is paid for out of their own budgets.

4. The case of the International Bank (together with the International Development Association) is a special one as, apart from bilateral agreements, it is the only possible source of development capital to which the less developed countries can turn. It also provides technical help along with financial help - such as the training of technicians to supervise enterprises set up with the aid of Bank Loans.

n the granting of funds for technical assistance either from the regular
of the organizations or from EPTA, it is a basic principle that aid should
e given to those countries that request it.

It is another basic principle that the aid should as far as possible be
to a government in the form desired. The United Nations and specialized
ies do not intend to impose changes on those seeking aid. Moreover, the
rs of the United Nations have agreed that these technical assistance
ammes shall not be used as a means of foreign economic and political inter-
ce in the internal affairs of countries asking for aid. The organizations
also "avoid distinctions arising from the political structure of the country
sting assistance or from the race or religion of its population".

In most countries there is an office in the central administration which has
uty of co-ordinating demands for technical assistance made by the various
rtments. Requests should be made well in advance of needs, if possible at
a year in advance, and addressed to the local Resident Representative of
Technical Assistance Board.

Funds have been allocated originally on an annual basis but this has recently
changed to planning and execution of programmes on a two-year basis. It is
usually with the help of and in consultation with the local representatives
he Technical Assistance Board, who have an important liaison role to play
een the governments and the agencies providing funds. The programme is
ded into two categories. Category I contains projects having first priority
Category II contains projects of secondary importance, which are only imple-
ted to the extent that it is not possible to execute projects in Category I.
istance provided under the various programmes falls roughly into three types:

(1) sending experts to countries to give advice

(2) granting fellowships to persons nominated by countries seeking aid in order to enable them to go abroad for training

(3) regional and inter-regional projects such as consultative groups, seminars and study tours.

The United Nations Technical Assistance programmes have concentrated mainly
the following subjects: economic planning, programming and surveys; industrial
velopment; natural resources and power; transport development and tourism;
public administration; Opex

(provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel); development of human rights, including improvement of the status of women; and last but not least on narcotics control. The agencies mainly concerned in addition to the United Nations in the field of narcotics control are the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the first as far as the medical and rehabilitation aspects of the problem are concerned, the latter principally with regard to crop substitution.

(a) The scope of the Technical Assistance Programmes

10. In order to give an idea of the relative magnitude of the work of the United Nations in the field, it is sufficient to say that the governments of more than 80 countries have already submitted detailed specifications for the projects on which they require United Nations aid in 1963 and 1964. According to plans formulated under the Expanded Programme, there will be an average of 2,750 experts in the field by the end of these two years, during which some 7,000 fellowships will be awarded for training abroad. This is twenty-one per cent more than the number of fellowships made available during 1961-1962. As in the past, a limited amount of equipment will be provided for training and demonstration purposes.

(b) Beginnings of Technical Assistance in Narcotics Control

11. While there has been a real need for technical assistance in various aspects of narcotics control, the governments of countries afflicted by narcotics problems have shown some hesitation in requesting such assistance as it might have involved giving priority to narcotic matters over and above economic development projects, advisory social welfare services, etc. The impetus to the development of technical assistance programmes in the field of narcotics was given by the decision of Iran to ban opium production (1955), the Government needed advice in carrying out the various administrative measures; the farmers needed substitute crops; a large number of opium addicts required medical treatment; finally, a large-scale illicit traffic in opium had to be suppressed. The funds for the emergency programme for Iran came from the working capital and the reserve fund of the Expanded Programme ($86,000 in 1957). Previous to that, exploratory Missions had been carried out in 1956 in Iran and Thailand. The technical assistance continued to be financed throughout 1957, 1958 and 1959, principally under the Expanded Programme, while FAO and WHO provided some assistance within

heir scope. Whilst it was possible under these arrangements to finance experts nd fellowships, the funds available were not sufficient to meet requests for nter-country projects such as seminars, consultative groups or study tours.

c) Establishment of a Continuing Programme under General Assembly Resolution 1395 (XIV)

2. This basic shortcoming led to the establishment of the continuing programme f technical assistance in narcotics control which came into effect by virtue of eneral Assembly Resolution 1395 (XIV) (a copy of which is attached).[1/] It came nto operation as of 1st January 1960, and $50,000 was allocated by the General ssembly for the year. As from 1961, an annual allocation of $75,000 has been ade for this programme and this has helped to provide the funds for the technical ssistance urgently needed for regional meetings and other inter-country projects hich are described elsewhere in this paper.

II. Technical Assistance in narcotics control: past and present

3. The continuing programme of technical assistance in narcotics control, stablished by General Assembly Resolution 1395 (XIV), is now in its fourth year. It has already proved of value to the governments of several countries afflicted by narcotics problems - which countries had previously found it difficult to give priority to narcotics matters. In particular, the programme provided an urgently needed technical assistance as regards inter-country projects such as consultative groups on narcotics problems in a given region, or seminars dealing with a specific question such as, for instance, the coca leaf or missions of experts to several countries with inter-locking problems, or study tours.

4. Four regions are in particular need of assistance in solving their narcotics problems: Asia and the Far East, Latin America, the Middle East and Africa.

(a) Asia and the Far East

5. In the Burma-Thai region, the solution of the problem of poppy cultivation and traffic in opium would facilitate economic and social development and contribute to advancing the integration of significant parts of the population into the political, economic and social life of the country. It would also, by reducing the quantities of opium available as a raw material to clandestine manufacturers, diminish the illicit supply of narcotic drugs in both the Far East and North America.

1/ Annex I to this paper.

16. On the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council adopted Resolution 962. II. (XXXVI), inviting the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization and the Technical Co-operation Authorities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, to give favourable consideration to the request of the Government of Burma for assistance in undertaking a survey of the economic and social needs of one of its opium-producing regions, with a view to facilitating the abolition of poppy cultivation and addiction by such economic and social measures as would offer to the individuals affected alternativ means of livelihood in industry, handicrafts and agriculture.

17. Further, a meeting of a Consultative Group for Asia and the Far East covering questions of illicit production, illicit traffic, and drug addiction in the region has been planned to take place in Tokyo in the first quarter of 1964. It is hoped that the participants from the countries concerned will be able to frame important recommendations in view of the existing conditions which are conducive to action, particularly in the field of illicit traffic control and of the increased experience in the rehabilitation and treatment of addicts. In the recent past, two projects have been carried out in this area. In December 1960 a South-East Asia Consultative Group on Opium Policy and Narcotics Enforcement met at Bangkok, with Burma, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Laos, Malaya, Thailand, Viet-Nam, Macao and Singapore participating; in 1961 19 customs and police officials from 13 countri (Burma, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Macao, Malaya, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet-Nam) visited 5 important sea-ports and airports in South-East Asia in order to study and make recommendations on the improvement of anti-smuggling techniques in the region.

(b) Latin America

18. The coca leaf question in the Andean region of South America still remains to be solved. Not only is it important for the economic and social development of the region; it also has general international aspects, since satisfactory progress in this field commands the success of any attempt to reduce the international traffic in cocaine.

19. The Economic and Social Council recommended in its Resolution 962.L.(XXXVI) that the government officials concerned of the American States should meet

periodically for the purpose of reviewing and evaluating the progress made by the individual countries with regard to the solution of the coca leaf problem and also to the elimination of the illicit traffic in cocaine. These recommendations followed projects already held in Latin America, the results of which had received high praise in various United Nations organs. In 1961 the Inter-American Consultative Group on Narcotics Control met in Rio de Janeiro; 86 officials from 15 countries participating (Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Columbia, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela). In 1962 a Consultative Group on Coca Leaf Problems met in Lima (Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador and Peru participating and the United States attending as an observer). The Consultative Group reaffirmed that coca leaf chewing was harmful and should be gradually abolished. It recommended reducing the output of coca leaf gradually to the quantities needed for medical, scientific and other legitimate purposes only. Having made a comprehensive review of the social and economic aspects of the problem, it invited the governments of the countries principally concerned to establish national committees to initiate and co-ordinate action in the field and suggested surveys of the requirements of particular regions, and called as well for the convocation of national conferences for the adoption of programmes of action. Finally, the consultative group called for periodic inter-American conferences to review the accomplishments of the individual governments.

(c) Near and Middle East

20. The Middle East presents a number of problems bearing on the control of opium production and the suppression of the illicit production of and trade in opium and cannabis. Progress in this connexion will not only be instrumental in reducing mass addiction in countries of the region, but will also bar access to one of the principal sources of raw materials for clandestine manufacturers who supply the intercontinental illicit traffic with narcotic drugs, North America being one of the principal areas of destination. In 1962 a mission of experts visited several countries in the region (Aden, Bahrein, Dubai, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic), with a view to assisting the governments concerned in handling their narcotic problems at both the national and the international levels. The second part of this Middle East Mission of experts on narcotics control took place in the autumn of 1963 and visited Algeria,

(d) Africa

21. The needs of the newly independent countries of Africa have not yet found sufficient consideration. In this area the main concern appears to be with regard to cannabis, and also with the preventive measures which might become necessary in view of the rapid urbanization and the development of industry and transport on the African continent. The first United Nations Seminar on Narcotics Control Problems in Developing Countries in Africa was held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in November 1963; twenty-one participants from 17 countries attended (Cameroun, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda).

(e) Fellowships

22. Further, both under General Assembly Resolution 1395 (XIV) and Council Resolution 222 (IX), services of experts have been provided and fellowships granted to several countries. The number of requests from governments for such services is expected to rise with the increased interest of public opinion in combating illicit traffic and drug addiction, and also as a follow-up of the recommendations of the regional meetings now supported by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Council. Fellowships have been granted mainly in training in the general administration of narcotic control, the enforcement of narcotic laws, the rehabilitation and treatment of addicts, and the determination of the origin of opium. The following fellowships have been granted during recent years:

1957 : three fellowships (2 United Nations, 1 FAO)

1958 : four fellowships (1 United Nations, 3 WHO)

1959 : nine fellowships (all United Nations - short-term fellowships for participation in international seminar for enforcement officers organized by INTERPOL)

1960 : ten fellowships under Resolution 1395, three under the Expanded Programme

1961 : five fellowships under Resolution 1395, one under the Expanded Programme

1962 : five fellowships under Resolution 1395, one under the Expanded Programme

1963 : seven fellowships under Resolution 1395.

(f) Experts

23. Apart from the emergency programme to Iran which ended in 1960 and covered a wide variety of narcotics problems, one expert continued the work in that country's Central Narcotics Control Administration, providing advice on various aspects of the problem following the ban of opium production. Experts were provided to carry out an exploratory mission in Afghanistan; to advise the government of Peru on the problem of cocaine production; and to assist in the implementation of the programme for the resettlement of hill tribes in opium-growing areas in Northern Thailand. The following is a list of the experts provided between 1956 and 1963:

Year	Number of experts
1956	two (1 United Nations, 1 WHO short-term consultant)
1957	six (1 United Nations, 1 WHO and 4 FAO)
1958	seven (2 United Nations, 1 WHO and 4 FAO)
1959	two (United Nations)
1960	one (Expanded Programme)
1961	three (2 Resolution 1395, 1 Expanded Programme)
1962	two (1 Resolution 1395, 1 Expanded Programme)
1963	two (1 Resolution 1395, 1 Expanded Programme)

(g) Library of Films

24. In addition, a small library of films on various aspects of narcotics control in different countries had been assembled. These films are available as visual aids in various technical assistance projects and also for loan to governments.

A list of films available, with a short description of the films is attached.

III. Technical Assistance in Narcotics Control

25. Within the limits of the resources available to them, the United Nations and the specialized agencies, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are able to provide technical assistance to requesting governments, and can give aid in particular to the governments of newly independent states in respect of a variety of narcotics problems. These may concern existing problems as well as preventive measures.

(a) Forms of Assistance Available

26. Assistance is available to individual countries or to groups of countries who have common or inter-locking problems.

For the sake of convenience the various types of technical assistance available in the field of narcotic drugs may be summarized as follows:

(i) conferences, seminars and visiting missions organized to permit specialists from several countries to convene and exchange their knowledge and experience, or to visit groups of countries in order to study methods and systems for dealing with special problems;

(ii) experts assigned (individually, successively or in teams) to advise on problems with which they are particularly conversant;

(iii) fellowships (or scholarships) arranged for the training in other countries of officials, who, having exhausted the necessary specialized training facilities in their own country, require further training abroad to enhance the effectiveness of their service to their Governments; such fellowships can also be granted to groups;

(iv) provision of information material such as films obtainable on loan from the Division of Narcotic Drugs, Palais des Nations, Geneva.

27. Projects jointly operated by more than one international organization may also be arranged. For instance, teams composed of experts or fellows in different fields (e.g. administration and enforcement of narcotics control; public health; community development; agriculture) working together in an area may be of value.

Where appropriate, assistance of the above and similar types may be included in larger-scale development projects organized under the United Nations and the specialized agencies (FAO, WHO, ILO, etc.). This is particularly appropriate as regards schemes aiming at agricultural redevelopment and large-scale public administration projects.

(b) Conditions and Procedures

28. Technical assistance is made available only on the specific request of governments, and normally the initiative in the formulation of such requests rests with the governmental departments of authority directly concerned with each specific field. The Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations

Secretariat and the Secretariats of the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization are prepared to advise and assist the authorities directly concerned with narcotics control in reviewing the technical aspects and in planning and formulating requests for assistance. Requests for information may be addressed to the Director, Division of Narcotic Drugs, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. The Resident Representatives of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in individual countries are ready to assist the interested authorities in formulating requests for technical assistance from the United Nations and the specialized agencies and to advise them concerning the administrative procedures, the timing of requests and other relevant matters. As a rule, when a request for technical assistance has reached the stage of precise formulation, it should be forwarded through the usual office of the Government concerned with technical assistance to the Resident Representative of the TAB.

(c) Subjects on which technical assistance may be requested

29. There is a wide range of subjects on which the United Nations may be approached for technical assistance in the field of narcotic drugs:

Subjects	Agency Concerned
(1) Administrative and technical services, e.g.	U.N.
(i) services controlling the production, manufacture and distribution of drugs;	
(ii) police, gendarmerie, customs and excise or other enforcement services;	
(iii) legislation in implementation of obligations under the international narcotics convention (in particular Article 15 of the Convention of 1931[2/] and Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention of 1936).[2/] (see Annex)	
(iv) identification, by physical and chemical means, of the geographical origin of opium seized in illicit traffic; cannabis research.	

2/ Annex II to this paper.

Subjects	Agency Concerned
(2) Public health measures including prevention and treatment (disintoxication); health and welfare services for after-care and rehabilitation of addicts;	W.H.O. - U.N.
(3) Substitution of opium cultivation, cannabis eradication.	W.H.O. F.A.O.

ANNEX I

General assembly Resolution 1395 (XIV). Technical assistance in narcotics control

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING THAT, under Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations and under the international narcotics treaties, the United Nations exercises responsibilities in the field of narcotic drugs,

CONSIDERING THAT technical assistance is a means by which countries may be helped to increase the effectiveness of their measures to control the production, distribution and use of narcotic drugs, to reduce and eliminate drug addiction and to combat the illicit traffic,

RECOGNIZING the particular usefulness of technical assistance for those countries with an important problem of drug addiction or illicit traffic, or both,

TAKING ACCOUNT of the arrangements previously established by the General Assembly concerning the regular technical assistance programmes and the advisory services of the United Nations, and concerning the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

NOTING that in many cases narcotics control projects would benefit the international community as much or more than the country receiving technical assistance, and that the effectiveness of the control system embodied in the international narcotics treaties would be increased if technical assistance were available to countries which require it,

NOTING that the specialized agencies concerned - the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - are rendering valuable services to their members in matters within their competence touching questions of narcotics control,

1. DECIDES to establish a continuing programme of technical assistance in narcotics control within the regular budget of the United Nations;

2. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to provide technical assistance in its various forms in the field of narcotics control, subject to the direction of the Economic and Social Council and in accordance with approved policies in so far as they are applicable, at the request of and in agreement with Governments, and

with the co-operation of the specialized agencies where appropriate and without duplication of their existing activities;

3. AUTHORIZES the Secretary-General to take into account the programme established by the present resolution in preparing the budgetary estimates of the United Nations;

4. INVITES the specialized agencies concerned - the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - to continue to maintain and develop their technical assistance activities touching the field of narcotics control;

5. EXPRESSES THE HOPE that non-governmental organizations, including foundations and universities, will also give assistance in this respect within their fields of interest;

6. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Economic and Social Council and to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on technical assistance in the field of narcotics control, including action taken under the present and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council.

841st plenary meeting
20 November 1959.

ANNEX II

1931 Convention on Narcotic Drugs

"Article 15

The High Contracting Parties shall take all necessary legislative or other measures in order to give effect within their territories to the provisions of this Convention.

The High Contracting Parties shall, if they have not already done so, create a special administration for the purpose of:

(a) Applying the provisions of the present Convention;

(b) Regulating, supervising and controlling the trade in the drugs;

(c) Organizing the campaign against drug addiction, by taking all useful steps to prevent its development and to suppress the illicit traffic."

1936 Convention on Narcotic Drugs

"Article 11

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall set up, within the framework of its domestic law, a central office for the supervision and co-ordination of all operations necessary to prevent the offences specified in Article 2, and for ensuring that steps are taken to prosecute persons guilty of such offences.

2. This central office:

(a) Shall be in close contact with other official institutions or bodies dealing with narcotic drugs;

(b) Shall centralize all information of a nature to facilitate the investigation and prevention of the offences specified in Article 2;

(c) Shall be in close contact with and may correspond direct with the central offices of other countries.

3. Where the Government of a High Contracting Party is federal in character, or where the executive authority of its Government is distributed between central and local Governments, the supervision and co-ordination specified in paragraph 1 and the execution of the functions specified in (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 shall be carried out in conformity with the constitutional or administrative system thereof.

4. Where the present Convention has been applied to any territory by virtue of article 18, the requirements of the present Article may be carried out by means of a central office set up in or for that territory acting in conjunction, if necessary, with the central office in the metropolitan territory concerned.

5. The powers and the functions of the central office may be delegated to the special administration referred to in article 15 of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of 1931.

Article 12

1. The central office shall co-operate with the central offices of foreign countries to the greatest extent possible, in order to facilitate the prevention and punishment of the offences specified in article 2.

2. The office shall, so far as it thinks expedient, communicate to the central office of any country which may be concerned:

(a) Particulars which would make it possible to carry out any investigations or operations relating to any transactions in progress or proposed;

(b) Any particulars which it has been able to secure regarding the identity and the description of traffickers with a view to supervising their movements;

(c) Discoveries of secret factories of narcotic drugs."

ANNEX III

I. Bibliography

Reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 17th and 18th sessions, (E/3648 and E/3775 respectively).

Technical co-operation in narcotics control - report and notes by the Secretary-General: (E/2992 and Adds.1 to 3; E/3077 and Add.1; E/CN.7/364 and Add.1; E/3268; E/3367 and Corr.1; E/CN.7/391; E/CN.7/402; E/CN.7/422 and E/CN.7/441).

Report of the Technical Assistance Committee: E/3763.

Technical Assistance activities of the United Nations; Report by the Secretary-General: E/3757.

United Nations development decade - activities of the United Nations and related agencies in the immediate future: E/3776.

Technical Assistance news letter (issued by the United Nations office of Public Information in collaboration with the Technical Assistance Board) volume II nos. 10 to 16.

The programmes of United Nations technical assistance: sales publication No. 61.1.19.

The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development of under-developed countries: TAB/1/Rev.3.

World Against Want: an account of the United Nations technical assistance programme, sales no. 1953.1.27.

Office of Public Information pamphlets: Technical Assistance in Brief; United Nations Special Fund; Operational and Executive Personnel for Developing Countries; Pooling Skills for Human Progress.

II. List of available films on subjects related to Narcotic Drugs

Hell Flower. Country of origin: United States. Language: English. Documentary on illicit traffic in the United States. Tracking of addicts and traffickers. Behaviour of addicts; their examination and cure.

Le Kif. Country of origin: Morocco. Language: Arabic. Misery of a family in which the father becomes an addict. Story of his rehabilitation and the cure carried out in an establishment.

The Addicted. Country of origin: United States. Language: English. Problems of juvenile addiction.

Opium Addiction. Country of origin: Thailand. Relation between the middle-man and the victim. How prostitution leads to addiction.

Bitter dust. Country of origin: Mexico. Language: Spanish. Decay of a man to the point of suicide, due to addiction. The power of traffickers over their clients.

Antidote for Addiction (Nalline treatment). Country of origin: United States. Language: English. Method developed by the Californian Police Force for detecting addicts and recidivists.

Face of an addict. Country of origin: Canada. Language: English. Doctors succumbing to drugs as a result of fatigue and overwork.

Someone is watching. Country of origin: United States. Language: English. Diverse methods of stealing drugs (theft from cars, hospitals, chemists, false prescriptions, etc.).

Mexican film on enforcement measures and the destruction of illicit crops.

Thai film showing the regions of illicit cultivation of the Opium Poppy, visit to villages of the Thai Hill tribes.

Small Price to Pay. Country of origin: United Kingdom. Language: English. Documentary on the fabrication of pharmaceutical products. Relation between the cost of research and the benefits gained.

A hatful of rain. Country of origin: United States. Language: English. Full length film of Fred Zinneman, famous director of "High Noon". Case of a young man who is a drug victim. Role created by Anthony Franciosa. A 20th Century Fox Film.

Narcotics. Country of origin: United States. Language: English. The behaviour of addicts.